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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OUR BOYS ARE COMING HOME.

Thank God, the sky is clearing!
The clouds are hurrying past;
Thank God, the day is nearing,
The dawn is coming fast.
And when glad herald voices
Shall tell us peace has come,
This thought shall most rejoice us:
"Our boys are coming home!"

Soon shall the voice of singing
Drown war's tremendous din;
Soon shall the joy-bells' ringing
Bring peace and freedom in.
The jubilee bonfires burning,
Shall soon light up the dome,
And soon, to soothe our yearning,
Our boys are coming home.

The vacant fireside places
Have waited for them long;
The love-light lacks their faces,
The chorus waits their song;
A shadowy fear has lamented
The long deserted room;
But now our prayers are granted,
Our boys are coming home!

O, mother, calmly waiting
For that beloved son!
O, sister, proudly dating
The victories he has won!
O, maiden, softly humming
The love-song while you roam—
Joy, joy, the boys are coming—
Our boys are coming home!

And yet—O, keenest sorrow!
They're coming, but not all;
Full many a dark to-morrow
Shall wear its sable pall
For thousands who are sleeping
Beneath the empurpled loam;
Woe! woe! for those we're weeping,
Who never will come home!

O, sad heart, hush the grieving;
Wait but a little while!
With hoping and believing
Thy woe and fear beguile.
Wait for the joyous meeting
Beyond the starry dome;
For there our boys are waiting
To bid us welcome home.

A Daughter's Stratagem.

Judge Rose lived in Belleville, on the banks of a great river in the West. Every year he went to Washington, and his voice was often heard in the halls of Congress. Yet though he was called great, he was not good, because he was very fond of drinking wine, brandy, &c., and frequented the gambling rooms so numerous in the day. These habits gained upon him daily, until they conquered all his moral strength. His townsmen refused to send him as their delegate any longer.

Judge Rose had an amiable wife and three pretty daughters. Mary, the eldest daughter was his special pet. He thought more of her than he did of himself, and no wish of her's went unsatisfied. She was of a sweet disposition, and so obedient and respectful to her parents, and kind to every one about, that she was beloved by everybody. And though her father's dwelling was the most elegant, and they had beautiful grounds and servants, and horses and carriages, and fine clothes, she never put on airs as many do, but was modest and retiring.

Mr. Rose and his wife and daughters were all members of a Christian church. He was often suspended from its fellowship, and on promises of repentance received again. His influential position in society, and the pious conduct of his wife and daughters, caused much pity for them, and elicited much patience. They hoped by love and forbearance to restore him wholly. But all the love of his family and of the church, could not stop this erring man in his downward course.

At last so low did he fall as to lose all self-respect, and frequent the lowest whiskey shops in town. Daily he went out unshaved, unwashed, ragged and almost naked, and when drunk would sing a low song which would draw around him a crowd of boys to jeer and laugh, and scorn the once dignified Judge. In personal appearance he was now the lowest of the low.

It is not to be supposed that Christian and temperance men allowed such a man to ruin himself without efforts to save him. Earnest and persevering endeavors were put forth, prayers were offered up, and his family left no avenue to his heart un entered. But all were alike useless and hopeless. His wife and daughters wept and prayed, but despaired entirely.

Mary, his pet, often labored to save her father from open disgrace, if not from private sin. She became very sad, and refused to attend Church or go into society. When her father was sober he had sense enough to see the sorrowful change in his once happy Mary, and seemed to regret his course more for her sake than for his own.

One morning he started as usual for the drinking shop. He was a horrible object, innocent to look at, as well as filthy. His wife tried to hold him back, and get him, at least, to put on some decent clothing, but he would not yield. Mary made her appearance by his side, clothed in rags, low at the neck, bare-armed and bonnetless, with an old whiskey bottle in her hand. Taking her father's arm she said:

"Come, father I'm going too."

"Going where?" said he staring at her as if horror struck.

"To the dram shop. What is good for you is good for me."

Then she began to flourish her bottle and sing one of the low songs she had heard him sing in the streets.

"Go back, girl, you are crazy. Mother take her in."

"But I am going, father with you to ruin my soul and body. It is of no use to me to be good, while you are going off to the bad place. You'll be lonely there without your Mary."

"Go away, girl, you'll drive me mad."

"But you have been mad for a long time, and I am going mad too. What do I care, my father is only a poor despised drunkard, his daughter may as well drink and lie in the gutter too."

So Mary pulled away at her father's arm, and went on to open the gate. He drew back; still she dragged on and sung louder. A few boys began to run towards them, and then her father broke from her hold, and went into the house. There he sat down and putting his face in his hands, wept and sobbed aloud. Still Mary stayed out.

"What is the matter?" asked Mrs. Rose.

"Mary is crazy, and I made her so. I wish I was dead. Do go and get her in. I won't go out to-day."

Mrs. Rose went out and told Mary what her father had said, and then she went in. She sat down with her bottle in her hand, and all day she kept on the old rags. Mr. Rose was in a terrible state for the want of his accustomed stimulus, and frequently would go to the door, but Mary was ready at his side on every occasion. Mrs. Rose prepared her meals with extra care and gave her husband two cups of coffee, and the latter part of the day he laid down to sleep. When he woke up Mary was still there in her rags, and her bottle by her side.

With much trembling and shaking he put on a good suit of clothes, and asked his wife to send for a barber. Then after tea he said, "I am going out."

"Where?"

"To the temperance hall. Go with me and see if I don't go there."

So Mrs. Rose went with him to the door of the hall, Mary still saying:

"I must follow, for I'm afraid he will go to the whisky shop without me."

But his wife saw him go up stairs and enter the meeting room and the door close upon him. Then she and Mary went home to rejoice, in trembling, at the result of the stratagem.

Surprise, joy and some distrust pervaded the minds of the assembly of temperance brothers when Mr. Rose walked in. He was invited forward and asked to speak whatever he wished.

He rose, and told the tale of the day, and added, "when I saw how my angel daughter was transformed into a low, filthy creature; when he knew how much lower she would have to descend if she went with me, I abhorred myself. She vowed to go everywhere I went, and do everything I did. Could I see her do that? Her loveliness stained, her character ruined? No, sir! if it kills me, I will leave off, and never touch, taste or handle more, from this night henceforward and forever. And now, gentlemen, help me to be a man again."

The building vibrated with the cheering, and stamping and clapping, and a gush of song arose from those manly hearts which might have been heard for miles. Oh? "there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth," and should there not be joy on earth?

We hope God converted the soul of Mr. Rose, for he became a good man, and his family were very happy. But we hope no other daughter will have to resort to so painful a remedy to save a father.

☞When the Lincoln family remove to Chicago, Capt. Robert Lincoln will establish himself as a lawyer there.

☞There is a Pennsylvania soldier who has lost both arms, both legs and one eye, and remains alive to tell the story.

☞A bronze statue of President Lincoln, to cost $20,000, is to be placed in Capitol Square, Albany, New York.

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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and posses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865. NO. 48.

The Last of the Rebel Pirates.

Only two afloat.—The "Stonewall" and "Shenandoah."—Where they have been.—Where they are now supposed to be.

It is now a matter of some interest to American commerce to ascertain where the rebel pirates may be cruising which are now afloat. There are but two at sea, and should not their officers hear of the late change in the position of military affairs in the United States, and the rapid crushing out of the rebellion which sent them out to prey upon American commerce, they may still be productive of serious damage to our mercantile interests. The one is an extremely fast English-built, English-armed, and English manned steamer, now called the Shenandoah; and the other is a regular French-built iron-clad, manned with English guns, and named the Stonewall; both officered by rebels, and sailing under the rebel flag. We subjoin the following description of each of these pirates, taken from the *New York Herald*, which may prove of considerable interest at the present time to our own mercantile marine, as well as a guide to our armed navy:

The Stonewall.

The iron-clad rebel ram Stonewall was constructed in Bordeaux, France, in 1864, ostensibly for the Danish Government, under the direction of a Frenchman, a *protege* of the Emperor, and a bosom friend of Slidell, the rebel "envoy," and rebel naval officers in France. Through the efforts of Mr. Dayton, our minister in France, the open transfer of the vessel, when completed, to the rebels, was prevented, and she was alleged to have been sold to parties in Copenhagen. She was taken to that port, where she laid two days, and then, quietly taking her men and her material on board, put to sea.

We next hear of her at the port of Ferrol, Spain, where she arrived February 4, 1865, leaking badly, and strained by the heavy weather encountered on her voyage. At first orders were received from Madrid to apply the twenty-four-hour rule, and give her only provisions and water enough for one day's supply. No repairs were to be permitted. The following day the views of the Spanish Government changed, and permission was given to Capt. Pago to repair and refit his ship. He at once went to work, and not only repaired his vessel, but found means to smuggle on board additional men for her crew. On the 7th of February the frigate Niagara arrived at Ferrol, and on the 21st the Sacramento joined her. While lying in port the ram, then called the Olinde, was visited by a mysterious English steamer, and, it is supposed, received from her men, guns, provisions, shot and shell, and other equipage. Nothing, however, was seen transferred from one vessel to the other. The Stonewall lay in port until the 21st of March, when, having completed her repairs, she put to sea, accompanied by a spanish frigate, to see that Spanish neutrality was not broken by a bat within a marine league of their shore. She found the weather too heavy for her, and put back, leaking somewhat. On the following day, the weather being more pleasant, she again put to sea, and the Niagara and Sacramento steamed for her, but she turned again and went back to her anchoring in port. On the following day she again started out, the sea being smooth and the weather fair. Everything being so favorable to the ram, our vessels did not engage her, and she proceeded to Lisbon, where the Niagara and Sacramento followed her. On the 27th of March she sailed from Lisbon and arrived at Teneriffe on the 31st, three days from Lisbon. Here the authorities enforced the twenty four hour rule, and compelled her to go to sea on the expiration of that time. She sailed on the first of April, since which time we have received no intelligence of her. Where she has gone we know not, but presume that she is making her way to the West Indies, or perhaps to Brazil. The President's proclamation will reach the West Indies in a week from this, and the Anglo-rebel authorities of those islands will understand the penalty of harboring or assisting the pirate. Those who know Captain Page do not anticipate any bold raids on our seaport towns. He lacks the dash and cool courage for any attempt of the kind.

The Olinde, or as she is now known, the Stonewall, is about one hundred and seventy-five feet long over all, and thirty feet beam. She is fitted with a spur or ram twenty feet in length, made of wrought iron, and strongly fastened to the ship. Her armor plating is five and a half inches thick, with a heavy, solid wood backing. She has two immovable turrets, the forward one armed with a heavy three hundred-pounder Armstrong rifle gun, and the latter with two two hundred-pounder Armstrongs. The decks are of wood, with iron plating an inch thick beneath. She has two keels, two rudders, two propellers, and four engines of great power. Her main deck is said to be not more than five feet above the water. Her sides slope in considerably, to glance off shot. She is brig-rigged, and carries about seventy men.

The Shenandoah.

The rebel pirate Shenandoah is the English vessel, manned by many of the crew of the late rebel pirate Alabama, sunk by the Kearsarge, raiding on our commerce in the East Indies. She was purchased by the rebels in England, and fitted out there to a great extent. She cleared in October last, under her proper name, the Sea King, for Bombay, with a load of coal. A rebel naval officer was in charge. She proceeded to the island of Madeira, where she found an English steamer called the Laurel, which brought her guns, ammunition and an addition to her crew. The Laurel ran out of Funchal, and transferred the munitions, &c., to the Sea King at sea. When this was accomplished the English flag was lowered and the rebel flag hoisted. The ship was then put in commission as a rebel privateer, under a new name—the Shenandoah. Her cruise was then continued. All American vessels found were burned and destroyed and their crews made prisoners or induced to join the pirates. She touched at the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and landed the crews of the vessels she had already captured, and then steamed for Melbourne, Australia, where she arrived on the 25th of July last. On her voyage she had taken and destroyed eleven or twelve sail of all kinds, most of them in the vicinity of the Capo of Good Hope. At Melbourne she received thorough repairs to her boilers and machinery, was docked, had her bottom fixed, and augmented her crew, in violation of English neutrality, by about eighty men. The English authorities granted every favor desired, against the urgent protests of our consul, Mr. Blanchard, and the officers were *feted* at the Melbourne Club. Our consul was insulted by one of the crown officers by the name of Gunner, and in every way our representative was given to understand that the sympathies of the people were with the pirates. After remaining some time at Melbourne, the Shenandoah steamed out of the bay, and began cruising off the Heads, waiting the arrival of several large American clippers, due in March at that port. This is the latest we have of her operations. She has doubtless carried great destruction among our vessels in the East Indies, but we hope that the Iroquois, Commander Rodgers, and the Wachusett have reach the locality of her cruising ground, and will speedily bring her to grief. Meanwhile we may remember the outrageous conduct of the British officials at Melbourne, and place it on the books against them.

The Shenandoah is an iron screw steamer of about 1,100 tons, though she does not appear to be more than eight hundred. She carries an armament of eight guns, said to be Whitworth rifles. Her crew numbers about one hundred and fifty men.

The Shenandoah will doubtless soon shift her cruising ground, and make a dash on the Pacific coast. We shall soon hear of her from San Francisco, we are convinced.

The Stonewall and Shenandoah are, it will be observed, still at sea, with no brilliant chance of their being overtaken. Let the foreign Government arrest them when they enter a port, or refuse all assistance. Their career must be a short one if the authorities of foreign ports will do their duty; otherwise they must expect to see their men-of-war debarred from entering our ports, and also a pretty large bill for damages which they must some of these days pay. There can be now no apology offered for extending to these pirates hospitality, and the sooner their cacer is closed the better it will be for the world.

☞A man with an enormously large mouth called on a dentist to get a tooth drawn. After the dentist had prepared his instrument, and was about to commence operations, the man began to strain and stretch his mouth till he got it to a frightful width. "Stay, Sir," said the dentist; "don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider, for I intend to stand outside of it to draw your tooth."

☞Good prescription for a horse that will not eat a "bit"—give him oats.

How Mr. Lincoln Earned his First Dollar.

One evening in the Executive Chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward.

A point in the conversation suggesting the thought, Mr. Lincoln said, "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?" "No," said Mr. Seward. "Well," replied he, 'I was about 18 years of age. I belonged, you know, to what they call down South the 'scrubs;' people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell.

"After much persuasion I had got the consent of my mother to go, and constructed a little flatboat large enough to take the barrel or two things, that we had gathered, with myself and little bundle, down to New Orleans. A steamer was coming down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board.

"I was contemplating my new flatboat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any particular, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks, and looking at the different boats singled out mine, and asked, 'who owns this?' I answered somewhat modestly, 'I do.' Will you, said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the chance of earning something. I supposed that each would give me two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flatboat, the passengers seated themselves on the trunks, and I sculled them out to the steamboat.

"They got on board, and I lifted up their heavy trunks, and put them on deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each of them took from his pocket a silver half dollar, and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. Gentlemen, you may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle; but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day—that by honest work I had earned a dollar. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

The Morals of the Capture.

The capture of Jeff. Davis will be regarded in a great variety of aspects. The ridiculous aspect will probably strike the mass of the people first, and while this view of the case is uppermost, we suggest a few moral reflections arising from it.

Don't get married. Had not J. D been encumbered with a large wife and family—we mean a wife and large family, he could easily have made his escape.

Swap even. If you take your wife's petticoats, give her the boots. A pair of Mrs. D's balmorals would not have betrayed her liege.

Keep your temper. If the captors of the "President" had not controlled their angry passions, he would have "hurt some of 'em."

Be magnanimous. The energetic pursuit of the Davis family has seriously wounded the feelings of the "stern statesman."

Keep moving. If Wilson's Cavalry had measured their day's march by a red tape line, J. D. would have given them the slip.

Don't be a coward. J. D. came to grief, from his unwillingness to dip in the breeches.

Always wear the best. A few more springs in Mr. Davis' hoop skirt might have saved him.

Cultivate the sports of boyhood. In the race at Irwinsville, every Michigan boy showed that he could beat a hoop.

Traitors are always betrayed. J. D. fled to the woods for protection, but they proved to be trees unable.

Never undertake more than you can do. J. D. undertook to cover his sins (shins) with a woman's garb; but his boots betrayed him.

Think before you act. If Jeff. had done so, no doubt boots would not have "turned up."

Don't be a hypocrite. If J. D. the *wolf*, had not tried to appear the sheep by dressing in the *sheep's* clothing, his bacon might have been spared.

Walk uprightly. Jeff. attempted to run "downwrongly," and signally failed.

Proclamation by the President.

Thursday, June 1st, Appointed a Day of Mourning and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public, of the 17th, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; but

Whereas, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation—

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of senators and representatives in Congress, communicated to me by resolutions adopted at the national capital,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 1st day of June next, to be observed (wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected) as a day of humiliation and mourning. And I recommend my fellow citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtue, and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. s.] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

BUSINESS RULES FOR YOUNG MEN.—The world estimates men by their success in life, and by general consent permanent success is evidence of superiority. Never under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others. In other words, 'mind your own business.'

Base all your action upon a principle of justice, preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon on cost.

Remember that self interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined, therefore look well to your duty when your interest is concerned.

Never attempt to make money at the expense of your reputation.

Be neither lavish nor miserly, of the two avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping stone to preferment, therefore generous feeling should be cultivated.

Promise but little, think much and do more.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is always a friend in need.

Keep clear of lawsuits for even if you gain your case, you are generally a loser.

Avoid both borrowing and lending.

Liquor drinking, smoking segars, and chewing tobacco are bad habits; they impair the mind and pocket, and lead to waste of time. They tend to let one down but never to lift one up, in the regard of the virtuous and the good.

Never relate your misfortunes to others, and never grieve over what you can not prevent.

Who Makes Money in Oil.

The following humorous oration on this subject, from a hotel proprietor in the regions, is too forcible and true to be lost:—"Why haven't I made money in oil? Some men are meant to make money in oil—they're cut out for it and nothing else. They were intended for it. What sort of a man is it that makes money in oil? I'll tell you. One of your tearing, ripping sort of fellows, such as will go their whole pile on any kind of a hand—men that will look at a piece of ground, scrape it with a stick and smell the end, swear there's oil there, and slap down a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the counter and have the deed signed before the owner knows where he is. That's your sort that makes money in oil, or else burst up higher'n the crows fly. Now I never could risk my bottom dollar on a spec, and balance everlasting poverty against a pile of greenbacks. Chances! Of course I had chances. In 1860 I was owner of wells, and the oil gushed out of them like greasy Niagaras. Then the market was overstocked, oil went down to thirty—twenty-five—fifteen cents a barrel—yes, to ten cents! Men who agreed to find barrels for half the oil threw up the contracts. A man would perhaps stay with me, say in the morning, 'Major, I'm dead broke—give me thirty dollars and I'll give you an oil well.' Then I'd see one of the children run half frightened to death into the next room, and hear it holler, 'Mother! mother! father's buying another oil well.' Then there'd come a rap—rap—rapping on the partition, from inside, and that bargain would be broke off—in a hurry. So then I came over here. This tavern's my oil well, gentleman, and the bar-room's derrick.

Killed by his Own Tombstone.

Says the *N. Y. News*: Of late years but few instances of extreme sensitiveness and care on the part of individuals, as to the ornamentation of their last resting-place and what shall be said of them over their crumbling bodies, has been made known to the public. In fact, it is but seldom now, that there are instances sufficiently unique to excite remark, even when known. Yesterday, however, by a sad and fatal accident, as it is confidently believed, an instance of rare feeling in relation to his tombstone, on the part of a gentleman, formerly a highly respectable merchant of this city, was brought to the knowledge of his immediate friends. The unfortunate gentleman to whose peculiarity and remarkable death allusion is made, had spent the greater portion of his life in mercantile pursuits, successfully, and having acquired a competency for himself and family, retired from business some two years prior to the breaking out of the rebellion.

Although always considered somewhat eccentric, still none of his peculiar idiosyncracies were sufficiently unique to excite remark beyond the sphere of his most intimate acquaintances. He had often been heard to say that he would mark his grave, but the remark never caused more than passing comment, and the fact that three years ago, in June next, he had caused his tombstone to be constructed, inscription and all, was not it is believed, known to a single individual outside his own household. Some months prior to the completion of the stone, which was neither costly nor large, he removed from Twelfth street, where he had resided for several years, to what he deemed a more comfortable residence in Second avenue. As soon as well settled there, with his two daughters, one of them recently married, he caused the stone to be removed from its places of concealment in a manufactory of monuments Boston, and after nightfall had placed it upright in an alcove in his sleeping apartments. This it is said he did fearing sudden death by apoplexy, and desiring that every night upon retiring, its presence in his room should inspire him with thoughts best fitted to the apprehension of sudden dissolution.

In that place it has remained, with the exception of occasional slight disturbance necessary to the removal of gathered dust, until an early hour yesterday morning. At that time one of the servants, who had been quite restless during the night, heard a noise as of the falling of a heavy body, and fearing accident, hastened below and gave an alarm. His door was reached, and, when after knocking, no answer was returned, the bolt was forced and the body of the unfortunate man was found upon the floor, with the tombstone fallen upon his head. It was instantly removed and every means were resorted to to restore him to consciousness, but without avail, for in less than an hour he was dead.

An inquest will be held to-day, but it is desired by his afflicted family that nothing like publicity, pointing more definitely than we have done to the occurrence, be made. We have complied with their wishes in not using the family name, and hope, for the sake of his relations, that our cotemporaries will follow our example. His death will be made known necessarily to his friends, which is all that is desired. Inspector Leonard is entitled to credit for his evidence of delicacy of feeling for the family by not imparting any knowledge of the sad event to the reporters. It is thought that the unfortunate man, feeling ill during the night, had risen to walk the floor of his room, and becoming faint, had, while near the tombstone, grasped its top to sustain himself, and falling, drew it down upon his prostrate body.

☞An exchange declares that girls who are handsome hate those who are, and those who are handsome hate one another.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 24, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Our Soldiers Coming Home.

The din of war has almost if not quite ended, and our heroes, made doubly glad by the contemplation of their triumphant achievements, are awaiting the conclusion of the preparations necessary to their disbandment. Ere another month elapses, the greater portion of our large army will have received their discharges and be dwelling beneath the roofs of their former homes, now made more pleasant and inviting by the long separation. The change can scarcely be realized, and we must linger upon the recollections of our recent eventful history and wonderingly inquire Where are the marshalled battalions of the enemy so bold to resist us? Ah! we know full well. Their day of annihilation has come and gone. No longer do we find the frantic host ready to draw the life blood of our Nation's defenders, but the rebel rank and file have been scattered, and with their confederacy dead many of them have buried their animosities, and are ready to come under the Union fold as law-abiding citizens.

For our braves who have toiled and fought till the advent of this auspicious hour, what a swell of thanks and gratefulness must be raised. Having risked their lives in many a battle, they now see their efforts crowned with all triumphant success, and are saved to "enjoy the peace their valor won." Let the homes from which they have been separated be prepared to receive the warrior so anxiously awaited, and let those who love the soldier keep him in remembrance at the day when his services will be openly rewarded.

But there are many of the heroes who left our midst who will never return. For them the tear has already been shed, the weeds of mourning put on, but the popular token of gratitude is yet required. While their names will be honored, a public testimonial should be erected, which when looked upon will recur the mind of the patriot more frequently to their manly and patriotic deeds. The poor families of the soldiers who have died, more especially, should be provided for, the widow comforted, and orphan educated. Then will we be doing a useful service in memory of the departed braves, and one which is prompted by love, duty and gratitude.

The soldiers who are returning, having been accustomed to the stirring and exciting events of camp and battle, will, perhaps, find it difficult to love home on account of its monotony, and may indulge in those sportive habits that only force excitement. To obviate this the soldier must accept employment. This we believe the true soldier will do. He will thus merit the title of a good citizen.

HONEST.—The "Democracy" of Allegheny county met in county convention on the 17th, in Pittsburg, and after organization, the following remarks were made and resolution offered:

R. H. Kerr, Esq, stated that he had the melancholy duty to perform of announcing the death of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. None sympathized more than the Democratic party in this great loss to the country. He was not only the President of those who elected him, but *our* President. He was stricken down by the hand of an assassin—murdered. With the permission of *the Convention he would, offer the* following resolution, upon the adoption of which he hoped all the members of the Convention would rise to their feet. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That as men proud of our country, its institutions, and our public men, we deeply deplore the sad fate of the late President. He entered Richmond as a conqueror, but he launched no decree of proscription against the South, for the fight appeared to him to be over, and it was not in his heart to bear malice against a fallen foe; and that same night, that he pleaded for mercy and for peace, with malice toward none and with charity for all, a godless wretch killed him. We honor him dead; *who saved the nation while living.* He is embalmed in the tears of a free people.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE prejudice of the Philadelphia city passenger railway companies against colored persons riding in their cars, *it appears, cannot* be supplanted or removed. Exciting disturbances, and almost general riots have been occasioned by the obstinacy of the conductors. On several occasions last week colored persons got into the car, and because they did not get out when ordered, the car was taken off the track and the horses detached. Should any riot occur the car companies will have totake the responsibility.

Editorial Miscellany.

Steps are in progress at Harrisburg to muster out and pay the Pennsylvania troops to be disbanded in the central part of the State, in a camp to be located somewhere in York or Cumberland counties, near the Northern Central Railroad. The reasons for this disposition is to compel the officers to be with their men, and thus effect a speedier perfection of the rolls; to prevent an epidemic disease that might be engendered from Camp Curtin; and to protect the men from the liquor and lager beer influence so all pervading in Harrisburg. These are very good reasons, and should cause a change.

GUERILLAS will hereafter know their fate. The war department has declared that from and after the 1st day of July, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as guerillas, and punished with death. This order acknowledges that the war is practically ended, and those who do hereafter resist U. S. authority are citizens who have banded together for the purpose of plunder and destruction. All found engaged in endeavoring to protract the war should be hung without trial or jury, because it is a civil as well as military crime.

"JEFF. DAVIS should be hanged," is the expressed sentiment of the loyal journals and the loyal masses. Some even think hanging too good; but the acknowledged disgrace of this mode of ending criminals is more poignant to those who may desire to follow in his train than any novel torture. As a cotemporary remarks: "Jeff. Davis is already as good as dead." We shall await the opinion of the tribunal that will be immediately inaugurated for his trial.

GEN. SHERMAN has been accused of discourteous conduct to Gen. Halleck at Richmond. The latter had secured a residence for Gen. Sherman's use in Richmond, but Sherman refused to accept the proffered courtesy, and added that he could not recognize Gen. Halleck. Sherman would not permit his troops to pass in review before Halleck. This unpleasantry is said to have been occasioned by the orders which Halleck was obliged to promulgate, when Sherman "gave in" to the rebel Johnston.

THE beaten rebels, it is said, are going to Mexico. This is the best place for them. If they are ashamed of the land for which they so obstinately fought, they can leave it, and others not treasonable will occupy and fructify it. As the tide of emigration is now tending southward we may soon expect to see this land of desolation a land of promise.

THE news of the assassination of President Lincoln created great sympathy throughout the countries of Europe. They knew his virtues, and where is the nation knowing him that will not mourn his sorrowful death.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is causing to be gathered in, not slowly but surely, the ring-leaders of the Rebellion. Hunter, of Virginia, Brown, of Georgia, and some others, are already in confinement and pursuit is being made after Vance, of North Carolina, Magrath, of South Carolina, and others still who have been most conspicuous in civil positions in the attempt to overthrow the Government. Let the traitors all be gathered in, and receive the full punishment that their crimes demand. The rebel hordes and dupes having received part punishment in the disgrace of defeat, the ringleaders of the rebellion must now receive their merited final doom. If we were magnanimous enough to allow the rebels to go quietly home, we must be severe enough to inflict the punishment of treason upon the leaders. We will thereby make our Government feared as well as respected.

IF the cause of the would-be Confederacy has been found to be bootless, that of Jeff. Davis in escaping vigilance was not quite so much so. The beauty of the whole affair rested in the petticoats and boot-y.

The Grand Review.

By command of Lieutenant General Grant, a review, with marching salute, of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia, and General Sheridan's Cavalry will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday the 23d and 24th instants. On Tuesday will be reviewed the Army of the Potomac, General Sheridan's Cavalry, and the Ninth Corps, all under the command of Major General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac. On Wednesday will be reviewed the Army of the Tennessee, Major General O. O. Howard commanding, and the Army of Georgia, Major General H. W. Slocum commanding the whole under command of Major General W. T. Sherman.

THE ONE-YEAR MEN.—A Washington telegram to the New York *Tribune* states that an order from the War Department was read on Monday to the troops stationed at Fairfax, announcing that the names of all one-year men, were to be reported within ten days, to be returned to their State Capitals and mustered out of service. The order is supposed to be general.

The Third Series of Seven-Thirties.

The great success of the 7-30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th, the subscriptions were over *thirty million dollars*, and for the week ending on that day, over *ninety-eight million dollars*, and in the three months that the Loan has been in charge of Mr. Jay Cooke, *over five hundred million dollars*. These large receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war debt to individuals has never before been so promptly paid; and we think all will agree that Secretary McCulloch deserves great credit for the ability he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has displayed in so directing these vast receipts and disbursements as not for a moment to disturb the equilibrium of commerce, embarrass individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remander of his loans at six per cent. interest instead of 7-30, but so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great object of the Government, viz., an immediate supply of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated; and besides, the difference of interest would not have been equal to three days expenses. The policy may have looked "penny wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound foolish." As it is—and will be, no soldier will go home without his greenbacks, and the floating debt in the shape of vouchers, requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts.

The Second Series of the 7-30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. *On Monday, the Secretary* of the Treasury authorized Jay Cooke, the general Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities, to receive subscriptions for $230.000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent. in gold instead of seven and three-tenths in currency—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent. in gold even better than the higher rate in currency—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The privilege of converting the notes into 5-20 six per cent. gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with subscription within a fraction of five millions, and the month of June will certainly see the last of the 7.30s out of market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make *sure* of a portion would do well to be in time.

Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CREED.—"Treason must be made odious and Traitors punished." "The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the highest of crimes; in other words, that all crimes are submerged in treason, and that he who has committed treason has committed all crimes." "The people must understand that treason is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished." "Public morals and opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice." "We must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State."

JEFF'S LAST FEAT.—Those who expected the "stern statesman," Jeff., to pass through on the Pennsylvania road, were disappointed on finding that he had arrived at Fortress Monroe from Hilton Head. We think if he had passed through we would have been disappointed, anyhow, as Jeff. would not have been made visible. The last visible feat of the notorious individual was made at Irwinsville, but *the* last feat he will perform may be at Washington, when he and his boots will be suspended. Such *feat* will be worthy of his boots.

GRAND REVIEW.—A despatch from Secretary Stanton states that a review of the gallant armies assembled around Washington will take place there to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow. This will be the last vast assemblage of our armies that will occur for this war, and it is expected that immediately after the review the troops will return home to hear of war no more. Let us be prepared to receive our braves.

☞ It is said the rebel Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, and Wade Hampton, are both at Columbia, engaged in conscripting all the males for continuation of the war.

JEFF. DAVIS MAKES A LANDING.

FORT. MONROE HIS DESTINATION.

A. H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, Gen. Wheeler, and Others, in Tow.

Arrangements for their Keeping.

FORT MONROE, May 19.

Jefferson Davis, late of the so-called Southern Confederacy, with his family and staff officers, consisting of his wife, a small son, two daughters, Alexander H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, Col. Wm. Regan, Gen. Wheeler and 15 or 16 other officers, captured by Gen. Wilson's command, arrived here to-day at twelve o' clock, from Hilton Head, S. C., on board the steamer Wm. H. Clyde, convoyed by the U S. gunboat Tuscarora, Commodore Frailey.

Col. Pritchard, of the Michigan cavalry, who made the capture of the important prisoners, with a strong guard of his men, accompanied the rebel party on the steamer Clyde northward to this place, and on reaching here immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposal of his charge.

At this writing, such is the strict secresy observed, not only as to the presence of the prisoners, but also as to their future movements, that it is impossible to form even an opinion regarding the intentions of the Government. The steamer Clyde still remains away out more than three miles from here, seemingly anchored, and Colonel Pritchard is probably the only one who has as yet come ashore from her.

The gunboat Tuscarora anchored in the Road about 2 o'clock this afternoon, but nothing can be gleaned from the officers in relation to the party on the Clyde. Rumors have been continually flying about this afternoon, to the effect that the steamer Clyde ran in close to the beach about 4 o'clock, P. M., and landed Davis and others on the beach, about one mile from the fort, and from there were marched into the sally port of the water battery, in order to escape the gaze of the curious.

4 P. M.—The steamer Clyde has just shipped her anchor in the Road, and there now seems no doubt but that Jeff. Davis must have been landed somewhere along the beach. No communication whatever is allowed with the steamer, and it is more than probable that the larger portion of the party still remain on board. The officer in charge awaits instructions from Washington.

About a week since Col. Brewerton, of the Engineer Corps, received orders by telegraph, from Major General Barnard, to immediately have vacated a row of casemates inside the fort for the accommodation of prisoners of state. The work on the casemates, transforming them into cells, for which they are admirably adapted, was at once commenced, and are so far completed as to render entirely futile any attempt at escape or rescue, if such a thing as the latter be thought of.

Who Have been Captured.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe states the following as the names of the illustrious prisoners brought by the Clyde to Fortress Monroe: Jeff. Davis, Mrs. Jeff. Davis, four children, mother and sisters; Alexander H. Stephens, who surrendered himself to our cavalry while at his home near Atlanta, and who is in extremely feeble health; Clement C. Clay and wife, Gen. Wheeler and staff, Col. Johnston, Col. William Reagan, the rebel Postmaster General; and many others of importance, though of lesser note.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

St. Louis, May 16.—Despatches from Cairo say that General Mejia, with 4,500 Liberal troops, appeared before Matamoros on the 29th ultimo, and demanded its surrender, which was refused. The Imperialists marched out to meet them, and a cavalry and artillery fight occurred.

Business was suspended at Matamoros, and the streets were barricaded in expectation of an attack, but all was quiet up to the evening of the 2d.

The custom-house officers fled to Brownsville, and the wealthy citizens moved all their valuables to the same place:

Eight hundred troops arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 2d, and left for the interior the next day.

A report reached Bagdad on the 4th that the Liberals were in full retreat.

North Carolina.

Consternation Over the Emancipation Order—The Slaves to be Obliged to Work.

Greensboro, May 4.—General Schofield's order, declaring the slaves of this State free, created great consternation, as the labor of the slaves was wanted to put in the spring crops, and the slaves refused to work, declaring that their former masters owed them a living.

Major General Cox, of the Twenty-third Corps, has relieved the anxiety of the people by telling them that the slaves will be obliged to work and support themselves.

Hon. John A. Gilmer has commenced dividing his lands among his slaves, furnishing them with facilities to work with. Other masters will follow the example.

General Schofield's course gives universal satisfaction.

Order of the War Department—Punishment of Guerillas.

A general order has been issued from the War Department as follows:

All the forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi river having been duly surrendered by their proper command ing officers to the armies of the United States, under an agreement of parole and disbandment, and there being now no authorized troops east of the Mississippi river, it is ordered that from and after the 1st day of July, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as guerillas, and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ Bazil Duke and several of his field officers have surrendered to our forces at Augusta.

☞ Gov. Brown, of Georgia, was arrested on the night of 9th inst., at his mansion, in Milledgeville, by Capt. Kneeland and Lieut. Bayard, and proceeds to Washington under charge of the latter.

☞ It is reported that a detachment of cavalry is in pursuit of Governor Magrath, of this State, who was last heard from when about leaving Spartansburg.

☞ Information has been received at Washington leading to the behalf that Maximilian and Kirby Smith have entered into some understanding with each other.

☞ Governor Brown of Georgia, arrived at Washington on the evening of the 18th, and was placed in the Old Capitol prison.

☞ Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, arrived at Fortress Monroe from Newbern, N. C. via Norfolk, Va., under guard. He is now in the fortress and will doubtless meet the fate destined for prisoners on the Clyde.

☞ The Nashville *Union* says the rebel Gen. Ben. Hill has turned over all his men, some 700, with their arms and horses, to the United States. The men were paroled.

☞ The Sixth Army Corps, Major General Wright, is still at Danville, Virginia, but it is expected that the greater part of it will shortly return to the North, as soon as order shall have been fully restored in that vicinity.

☞ The Arago arrived at New York, May 20, from Charleston, S. C. Among her passengers are fifty paroled prisoners including Basil Duke.

☞ The Memphis *Arnus* has reliable information that the rebel General Forrest was killed at Parkville, Ala., by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of their comrades, ordered to be shot the day before, for exulting over the news of Johnston's surrender, which Forrest did not believe.

☞ According to an order of the War Department, the Adjutant General has been directed to commence mustering honorably out of service, all general, field and staff officers who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

☞ Dispatches from Nashville say the rebel leaders Gatewood and Champ Ferguson are committing great depredations on the defenceless people of East Tennessee. Large numbers of paroled prisoners from Lee and Johnston's army are traveling through the country robbing and plundering generally.

☞ General Weitzel's Twenty-fifth Corps, composed chiefly of colored troops, has been designated to form the expedition to Texas. The command will rendezvous at Alexandria, and will start from there as soon as the necessary transportation can be got ready.

☞ The Cavalry Corps under command of Major Gen. Crook, which left Petersburg and Richmond on the 10th, arrived at their camp, on the road from Washington to Alexandra, on Wednesday last. The march was made in easy stages. The men and horses are in fine condition.

☞ A despatch from Fortress Monroe says: The farmers are returning to their plantations, now that the war is over, and are making strenuous efforts to produce good harvests. Large numbers of contrabands are being thrown out of employment by the order of retrenchment in the Government expenditure. Many Northern farmers, tempted by the liberal inducements of the government, have purchased tracts of land in this neighborhood.

☞ The proclamation of President Lincoln to deserters and draft skedaddlers, giving them sixty days to return to their duty, has lately brought large numbers back with a view of becoming good loyal citizens henceforth. The office of the Provost Marshal at Detroit is thronged with these men. Some three hundred were unable to report in proper form, and are compelled to return to Canada.

☞ A despatch of Kilpaterick's cavalry, under command of a staff officer, Capt. Hayes, proceeded to Buncombe county, N. C., and arrested Governor Vance, at the house of his father-in-law. It is understood that Vance was arrested in accordance with orders received from Washington, and that he will be taken to the last named place and tried for treason.

☞ Secretary Stanton publishes a communication from Gen. Canby, stating that the pirate Stonewall left Havana on the 11th inst., ostensibly for Galveston, and that our commander on the coast had been warned of the fact. The Stonewall is commanded by Cap. Maffit, late of the pirate Owl, which had arrived at Havana from Galveston on the 9th inst. The United States steamer Powhattan left Key West on learning of the whereabout of the Stonewall.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard*, of 11th, says: It is probable, steps will soon be taken to call a convention to construct a loyal State Government in North Carolina. A letter dated Fayettevillo, says: An agent was appointed by the Major of that place to welcome home and procure food for the inhabitants. The result was that 25,000 or 30,000 rations were at once forwarded, and though the secesh swore they would not eat anything from the Yankees, they were the very first to rush in with bags and baskets. Government horses and mules are also furnished the farmers to work with.

☞ The pirate Stonewall, it appears, left Teneriffe on April 1st, arrived at Bermuda on the 26th, and thence proceeded to Nassau, but was unable to go over the bar, owing to her drawing over 16 feet of water, and then occupied three days in the passage to Havana. She was not saluted at Havana, but the Spanish General Don Marina, under pretence of showing the pirate to his daughter, paid a visit to the Stonewall. One of the Captain Generals aids, and several Government officers also visited the pirate. The United States Consul at Havana reports that the ram Stonewall left that port on the 11th inst., ostensibly for Galveston.

THE FREEMEN OF N. CAROLINA.

A Petition from Them to the President.—"Those Good Enough to fight, Good Enough to Vote."

NEWBERN, May 10.

For the purpose of encouraging emigration to the South, and restoring the lost dignity to labor, which has been the chief obstacle in the way, and for other reasons, the following important petition is being extensively circulated in this State:

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, are colored men of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards; and we humbly come to you with our request, and yet in great confidence, because you are occupying a place recently filled by a man who had proved himself indeed our friend; and it must be that some of his great and good spirit lingers to bless his successor; and then we are assured that you are a man who gives kind attention to all petitions, never turns a deaf ear to any one because he may be in poor or humble circumstances. In many respects we are poor, and greatly despised by our fellow-men; but we are rich in the possession of the liberty brought us, and our wives and our little ones, by your noble predecessor, secured to us by the armies of the United States, and promised to be permanent by that victorious flag which now flies in triumph in every State of the Union.

We accept this great boon of freedom with truly thankful hearts, and shall try by our lives to prove our worthiness.

We always loved the old flag, and we have stood by it, and tried to help those who upheld it through all this rebellion, and now that it has brought us liberty we love it more than ever; and in all future time we and our sons will be ready to defend it by our blood, and we may be permitted to say that such blood as that shed at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson is not altogether unworthy of such a service.

Some of us are soldiers, and have had the privilege of fighting for our country in this war. Since we have become freemen, and been permitted the honor of being soldiers, we begin to feel that we are men, and are anxious to show our countrymen that we can and will fit ourselves for the creditable discharge of the duties of citizenship. We want the privilege of voting. It seems to us that men who are willing on the field of danger to carry the musket of Republics, in the days of peace ought to be permitted to carry its ballots; and certainly we cannot understand the justice of denying the elective franchise to men who have been fighting for the country while it is freely given to men who have just returned from four years fighting against it. As you were once a citizen of North Carolina, we need not remind you that up to the year of 1855, free colored men voted in the State, and never, as we have heard, with any detriment to its interests. What we desire is, that preliminary to elections in the returning States you would order the enrolment of all loyal men without regard to color. But the whole question we humbly submit to your better judgment, and we submit it in full belief in your partial integrity, and in the fond hope that the mantle of our murdered friend and father may have fallen upon your shoulders.

May God bless and ever protect you and our beloved country, from all assassins, shall be the constant prayer of your faithful friends and humble petitioners.

Russian Condolence.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—De Stoeckl, the Russian Minister here, recently read to the President the eloquent instructions of Prince Gortchakow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg, of which the subjoined is a translation:

"ST. PETERSBURG, April 16, 1865.—SIR:—The telegraph has brought us the news of the double crime by which the President of the United States has fallen a victim, and Mr. Seward barely escaped. The blow which has struck Mr. Lincoln at the very moment when he seemed about to harvest the fruits of his energy and perseverance, has been deeply felt in Russia. Because of the absence of the Emperor, I am not in a position to receive and transmit to you the expression of the sentiments of His Imperial Majesty. Being acquainted, nevertheless, with those which our august Master entertains towards the United States of America; it is easy for me to realize in advance the impression which the news of this odious crime will cause His Imperial Majesty to experience. I have hastened to testify to Gen. Clay the earnest and cordial sympathy of the Imperial Cabinet with the Federal Government. Please to express this in the warmest terms to President Johnson, adding thereunto our most sincere wishes that this new and grievous trial may not impede the onward march of the American people toward the re-establishment of the Union and of that concord which are the sources of its power and of its prosperity.

"Receive, sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

"GORTCHAKOW.

"To His Excellency M. Stoeckl."

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the whole number of officers and men of the rebel Johnston's army that were paroled at 29,924. The number of Johnston's army at the time hostilities were terminated, on the 17th and 18th of April, is estimated by Gen. Hartsuff at 50,000 men of all arms. The delay in concluding negotiations produced the belief that the war would be renewed, and a large number availed themselves of the interlude to make good their escape.

☞ It is said that Maj. Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to the command of all the forces west of the Mississippi, and soon after the review of our forces in Washington he will be sent there to wipe out Kirby Smith.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any Bank or banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent, amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3 10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments; in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium; as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.

my24,1865

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NO CABINET ORGANS.

Not a Sole Agent.

PROFESSOR HUGH COYLE offers for sale the celebrated PIANOS of STECK & CO., New York, which he considers cannot be surpassed in touch or tone, ability by any instrument in the market.

Notwithstanding Steinway & Co's. instruments are considered superior by certain agents, the Professor can only pronounce them good, for there is an uncertainty in the tone which he will not recommend. As Steck is the only manufacturer that gives a Painted Guarantee for the durability of his instrument, I have no hesitation in recommending the same.

Prof. Coyle is a judge, from the fact that he has had twenty years experience in teaching music, which of itself qualifies him to recommend any instrument, but Steck's in particular.

The community can use their discretion in purchasing instruments, but Professor Coyle feels himself a judge, and notwithstanding all fictitious advertisements, he would recommend Steck & Co's. in preference to all others. PROF. H. COYLE.

Huntingdon, May 24, 1865-3m

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JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

May. 23, '65.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, *May. 17, '65.*

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILY.

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865-tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 24, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Scratchings.

—The Mifflin & Centre county Railroad is opened from Lewistown to Reedsville, and trains now run regularly. This road is the property of the P. R. R. Company.

—We had the pleasure of taking by the hand last week, our gallant soldier friend, Adjutant John Willoughby, of the 192d P. V. He looks as well and soldier like as ever.

—Oil has been discovered in Juniata county, on the surface of the farm of David Partner and heirs of Daniel Spiese, two miles from the P. R. R. It bears the qualities of pure petroleum.

—We have had an over sufficient supply of rain this season, so much that the grain in certain localities is ripening too readily, and the stalks thereof rendered rank and frail.

—An exchange says that to be married by Spurgeon is now "the rage" among the young people of London. In this neck o' timber it is the custom to be married by almost any body, but at present there is nothing doing.

—Wednesday last was a very hot day, remarkably so for the month of May, the thermometer indicating 85 degrees in the shade. This is more remarkable when it is known the week previous it was cold enough to freeze.

—The festoons of mourning that for a month past have draped the residences of our citizens are fast disappearing. The flags can now be fully unfurled in honor of the capture of Jeff Davis, the death of rebellion, and the return of our gallant soldiers.

—Now that the war is almost ended, a friend asks, What are "we editors" to do for news? Certainly, exciting war news are "played out," but our only alternative is to bite our nails, disappoint the "devil" crying for more copy, and wait for something to turn up.

—The Fifth Annual Sabbath School Convention for the Juniata District will be held in the M. E. Church, Lewistown, June 20, 1865. All interested in the Sabbath School cause are invited to attend. Lewistown will have its share of Conventions in June next, two on the 14th and one on the 20th.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* of last week says that "the war being about over, the Enrolment Board here is out of work. Commissioner Harr took leave of the office on last Monday week, and Surgeon Rothrock will do the same in the course of a few weeks." Their arduous labors over, they rest content, we suppose.

—The Pittsburg *Commercial* states that traveling mailing cars between that place and Philadelphia will be placed upon the Pennsylvania Central Railroad this week. It has been concluded to place three cars upon the route at present, and as the business enlarges other cars will be added. The arrangement will probably go into effect on Friday.

—A large fire occurred in Lewistown on Monday, 15th inst., by which the tannery of John A. and Wm. R. McKee, near the canal, was burnt to the ground. Several houses in the vicinity of the fire were also ignited, but the exertions of the citizens prevented a spread of the flames. The loss of Messrs. McKee & Bro. will probably reach $6000, of which $4000 is covered by insurance. The fire, it is believed, originated from the engine.

—We understand that a reward of $50 was offered by a citizen of this place for the petticoat worn by Jeff. Davis when he tried to make his escape, so as to exhibit them. To see the petticoats would be a gratification, but we think to see the reality of Jeff. in the petticoats, with his blackfooted heels protruding, and dagger in hand, a la Booth, would be a more ludicrous and gratifying sight. Imagination alone can't do the spectacle justice.

Our New Postmaster.

Mr. John Read, Druggist, has been appointed Post Master at this place. We suppose he will take charge of the office on the first of July, when it will be removed to his drug store. Mr. Read will no doubt, make a good officer. He received his official documents on Friday evening last.

Squirrels Wanted.

A number of squirrels is wanted at the Garden of E. C. Summers. A reasonable price will be paid for all sent in.

E. C. SUMMERS.

Huntingdon, May 24, 1865.

☞ We refer our readers to the advertisement of Prof. Coyle, agent for the sale of Steck & Co's Piano, for this and adjoining counties.

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

Remember Our Braves.

Now that the rebellion is ended, we have the opportunity to look to the authors of its overthrow, and reward them for their deeds of gallantry by over holding them in remembrance and compensating them in the numerous ways the facilities of our Government afford. While we can honor the living soldiers in this manner, we should not forget those who have fallen on the bloody field, and died in defence of our country's interest. Not only should their names be remembered, but their deeds of bravery more. To do this a praiseworthy act we see in progress in some of the towns in this State which proposes to raise the sum of $5000, or more if necessary, for the purchase of a burial ground in or about the town, and to collect in it the bodies of all the soldiers from the neighborhood who have died or been killed in the Union armies during the war, so far as they can be procured. They will then erect a handsome monument over them with a record thereon of their names and deeds. This is an object to which our citizens would subscribe liberally, and would be a proper channel in which to direct the current of popular esteem and appreciation of the heroic dead. Let some such noble step be taken at once by us; give our people a chance to prove their love for the soldiers, and erect a monument over the honored dead that will be a testimonial of our gratitude for their service in our hour half.

At an informal meeting of a number of young men held in the Court House, at Lewistown, a President, Vice President, Rec. Secretary, Cor. Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee of twelve were selected to compose the monumental association of Mifflin Co. The object of this association is to erect a monument in the public square at Lewistown, in honor of the heroic dead of Mifflin county. It is to be permanently organized, and will appoint sub committies for the townships. Let us not be behind our neighbor in the good work.

Correction.

We recently published a statement hinting at the number of musical instruments there were in town. We intimated that the number of pianos would reach about thirty-seven only, and took as our guide to that conclusion the number of scholars taught by a musical Professor in town. We have since received from a reliable source the number of pianos, melodeons, and cabinet organs, gleaned through calculation. Here are the figures: Sixty-one Pianos, eleven Melodeons, and two Cabinet Organs. This makes seventy-four in all, almost twice the number we had imagined. Our figures as to the population of the place were also too high, there only being about 2,000 inhabitants in the "ancient village." Will our Bro. over the way give his calculation in figures? His statement may thereby dwindle considerably.

The Work Progresses.

The Hollidaysburg Standard of last week publishes the following item in regard to the launching of the steamboat Etna, to ply between that place and here. We are pleased to see the work having progressed so effectually.

"The first vessel of the Juniata Steamboat Company was launched at half past five o'clock last Saturday evening, at the boat yard of Mr. Samuel Sharar, in this place. This boat is beautifully modeled, handsomely and substantially built, and is large enough to accommodate all the travel and freight between this place and Huntingdon, which are the two points between which it will ply. It is named the *Etna* after the place of residence of the President of the company, Mr. Samuel Isett. The machinery, a double oscillating engine and screw propeller, was furnished by J. King McLanahan, of the Gaysport Iron Works and it is thought will be more than sufficient for the work assigned it. The boat yet requires its boiler, which will be completed and put in place next week, when she will be ready for the trial trip. As we expect to be present on that occasion, we will have more to say about the *Etna*. The company expect to begin business the first of June at the farthest, but of course due notice will be given of the first regular trip."

☞ An order has been issued by the War Department, placing the 186th and 187th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers at points along the border. One company of the 187th has already arrived at Bedford and encamped above Mr. Samuel Defibaugh's grove. This precaution is taken to prevent evil disposed persons from making sudden inroads across the border into this State and Maryland.

☞ The discharged soldiers, paroled prisoners, refugees, and others, are constantly crowding into the large cities for employment. This is a great mistake, if employment is the object. Almost always the supply of labor in the cities is greater than the demand, and, as a consequence, the opportunities for lucrative employment are few. Persons in search of work will usually do better by remaining in the country at this season of the year.

HUMOROUS.—A Chambersburg coal oil speculator recently fell asleep in church, from which he was waked by the Pastor's reading: "Surely there is a vein for the silver and a place for the gold were they find it." Jumping to his feet he shook his Psalm Book at the Minister, crying "I'll take five hundred shares Brisby Run."

Our Correspondence.

AUGHWICK CREEK, May 18, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE:—Perhaps it would not be amiss to let your numerous readers know that there is such a place in Huntingdon county as above headed. This delightful stream flows through Aughwick Valley in a northeasterly direction, on the eastern side of Jack's Mountain, and empties into the Juniata river below Mount Union in this county.

The flourishing towns of Mount Union, Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, and Scottsville, are located in this valley. The stage line running from Mount Union to Chambersburg, runs directly through this valley; also a daily mail at our post offices en route from Mt. Union to Chambersburg.

The Almshouse of this county is located at Shirleysburg. We have an abundance of iron ear, limestone, and timber in our valley. There are also very strong indications of stone coal, and *Petroleum* in our vicinity, (a great inducement to all those who wish to make a fortune.) Our people are a benevolent and kind hearted people; (if any body has any scruples about that, let them come and try them, and we have no doubt they will feel satisfied on that subject.) Our bottom lands are of a good quallity and can be made of the best quality in the county. Our grain foretell a rich and abundant harvest. The farmers have nearly all their corn planted.

FIRE.—The house and barn of Mr. James Smith, living near Orbisonia, in this county, were consumed by fire on last Tuesday at noon, together with all the grain in the granaries, wagon shed, wagons, thrashing machines, carriage houses and carriage; there was very little saved in the house, and nothing in the barn. Also, a man by the name of Levi Wiers had his two horses and wagon burnt while at feed. The fire originated in the stable by some unknown means, and was conveyed to the house by the current of wind. The loss is supposed to be about three thousand dollars. Mr Smith is in the army.

Yours, &c., J. B. S.

[We thank you, "J. B. S." for your communication, and would be pleased to hear from you again. The Local news of the townships is what we desire, and are always ready to publish communications upon that subject from any section of the county.—ED GLOBE.]

From the Lower End.

The following items of local interest we gather from the Shirleysburg *Herald* of Thursday last:

FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred on the premises of Jas., Smith. (Flasher's old property,) in Cromwell Township, about 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 16th, while the family were at dinner. A stable adjoining or near the main building was discovered on fire, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that in a few minutes the barn and dwelling-house were a burning mass, giving the family but little time to save anything from the devouring element. Two horses, the property of L. Wireman, that were feeding at the time, were consumed in the flames, together with his harness and wagon. The horse gears, farming implements and utensils, besides other valuables, of Mr. Smith's, were also consumed. So rapid were the flames that but a small portion of his household affairs could be saved. A sad feature attending is, Mr. Smith is absent in the army. The loss to Mr. Smith is quite heavy; also to Mr. Wireman, in losing his horses, &c., before mentioned.

A RUN OFF.—On Monday last the horse of Rev. Mr. Honeycut, in going from town out the Germany lane, ran off, being at the time hitched to a buggy. The vehicle was capsized, bruising the Reverend's head and injuring an arm considerably in the fall. The buggy again righting, the horse ran out the lane a short distance, where he was stopped by a neighbor, doing but little more damage to the vehicle than breaking a shaft. We learn that Mr. Honeycut had so far recovered as to return to his home, at Cassville, on Tuesday. The animal was a young one.

SAD ACCIDENT.—About ten days ago a Mr. Whitehead, an employee in Mr. Hertzler's factory, in Germany Valley, had his right hand caught in the wool-picker, and so badly lacerated, as to make his recovery doubtful. Mr. Whitehead is an aged and poor man, a family dependent upon his support, which make the accident more distressing.

☞ The recent rains have caused the waters to rise in the streams surrounding us, and the Juniata is unusually high for this season of the year. We had severe thunder storms the three past days, and the weather is not yet favorable.

☞ A cow belonging to Mr. Cremor of this place, was killed on the railroad on Sunday last. He had refused seventy dollars for the cow a week previous.

Orders have been issued for a material reduction in the expenses of the Medical Department of the army. No more supplies are to be purchased until present stocks are exhausted. Thus the work of retrenchment goes on.

Northern and Eastern farmers are flocking to Maryland, where land can be purchased at eight dollars an acre.

WALL PAPER RECEIVED.

The latest and most fashionable styles of Wall Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store. The stock is extensive, but those who come first will be the sooner suited—having the first chance.

LATEST NEWS.

Our Colored Troops Remember the Massacre at Fort Pillow.

A plot for revenge.—Their designs frustrated.

MEMPHIS, May, 19, via Cairo, May 21.

The influx of paroled prisoners has caused a great excitement among the colored troops here.

A plot to rise and murder every rebel in Memphis in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre was discovered last night, and the white troops were put on guard during the night. The negroes attempted to come out of the fort, but were resisted by the white troops, and after a sharp skirmish, in which twenty were killed or wounded, were driven back.

Natchez dates to the 15th say Gen. Farrar has just returned from an expedition to Harrisonburg, where he captured the entire rebel garrison.

Gen. John E. Smith supersedes Gen. Washburn at Memphis.

The Conspiracy Trials.

As the evidence of the witnesses in the trial of the conspirators of Abraham Lincoln and Secretary Seward is entirely too lengthy for insertion in our columns even should we make a summary, we therefore only state the standing of the different prisoners to the extent of their complicity:

Arnold's direct connection with Booth and his confederates was proven, but the effect of the testimony was favorable to him. There may be more damaging proof introduced against him.

Slaughter seems to be sinking under the weight of his afflictions, and is the only one of the prisoners who appears utterly crushed and helpless, yet next to Arnold his chance of escape from the gallows is the best. He grows paler and physically weaker every hour.

Dr. Mudd, as the case progresses comes out prominently, and it would now appear that he was one of the principal actors in the bloody drama.

Many circumstances detailed in the testimony show that Atzerott was as fully committed to the assassination of Johnson as Booth was to the murder of Lincoln or Payne to the assault upon Seward.

Jeff. Davis's guilt has been partially evidenced by the testimony of Rev. Mr. Ryder, who produced the paper in regard to the burning the shipping and towns of the north, that he had found in the State House at Richmond. This letter we published a few weeks since.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe of the 21st, says that Genl Wheeler and staff were removed from the Clyde to the gunboat Maumee which left for Fort Warren. Alexander H Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan were also removed from the Clyde to the gunboat Tuscarora, which left for Fort Delaware, it is presumed.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 18th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. A. P. DECKER to Miss MOLLIE E. MARTIN, both of Huntingdon.

Just as we supposed. The brave warrior, covered with the glory of recent triumphs, returns to his home and makes new and *fairer* conquests in the way of a life companion. The couple, one brave, the other fair, (and none but the brave deserve the fair,) will accept our thanks for their remembrance of the printer, and also our best wishes for a life of happiness and increasing prosperity; and may the "greenback" they usefully employed, return to them "after many days" with a profusion of gold and silver "shiners" following in its train.

On the 21st inst., by J. A. Price, Mr. GEORGE LONG and Miss SARAH LONG, of Bloody Run, Pa.

DIED,

In Henderson township, May 13, 1865, MARGARET SANKEY, aged 73 years.

In Hospital, at New Orleans, on the 6th of April last, HENRY CLAY WILLOUGHBY, of Company M 19th Pa. Cavalry, aged about 20 years.

In Balfour Hospital, Portsmouth Va, April 7th, of Chronic Diarrhœa, Corp. JOSEPH LEFFERD, of Co, D. 183th regt, P. V., aged 19 years. 4 months, and 19 days.

In Juniata township, on Tuesday, May 9th, of Erysipelas, Mr. JOSEPH LEFFERD, aged 61 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

DYSPEPSIA.—What every body says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefitted by it, that at least we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May. 24

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,25@8.50
Common and Superfine	37,25@7.75
Rye Flour	$5.75
Corn Meal	$3 bl $5.75
Extra White Wheat	$2,20@2,30
Fair and Prime Red	$2,10@2.20
Rye	$1.25
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.23
Oats	83
Barley	$1 bu $1.00
Clover seed, $64 lbs	$17.50
Timothy	$4,50
Flaxseed	$2,55
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱bbl	$10,50
Extra do ₱ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	1,40
Red Wheat	1,30
Rye	1,00
Corn	1,20
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5,00
Flaxseed	1,75
Dried Apples	9,00
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	30
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	14

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned, Executor of the estate of Saml. Read deceased will offer for sale

On Saturday, the 10th day of June.

at two o'clock, P. M., the FARM of said deceased, situated on the Raystown Branch, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing

268 Acres,

more or less, 150 CLEARED, well improved, and under a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. The yearly rent of the Farm amounts to $200.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ROBERT H. READ, Executor.

Penn twp, May 17, '65-3t.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

MRS. R. J. SAGER'S

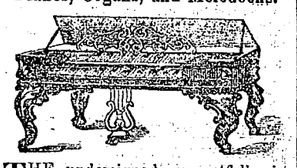
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, May 17, '65-tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

N. B. Every Instrument warranted for five years.

He is also sole agent for the celebrated SEWING MACHINES OF GROVER & BAKER, and would respectfully request persons wishing to buy Machines to call and examine his before purchasing others, as they are unequalled by any Machine manufactured.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Opposite D. P. Gwin's Store.
Huntingdon, Pa.

May 17, '65-tf.

1865. THE 1865.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS,

CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers,

LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, May 10, 1865.

GEO. W. SWARTZ,

Clock & Watch Maker,

At the old stand of Swartz & McCabe,

HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

my10,1865-6m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between SWARTZ & McCABE is dissolved by mutual consent. All those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm or to G. W. Swartz will please make payment on or before the first day of June, 1865, or find their accounts in the hands of a Justice for collection. my10-3t

Exchange Hotel,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.

TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.

Also, Latest Styles of

WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3, 1865-1y

More Goods!!

OWING to the GREAT RUSH at

LLOYD & HENRY'S

For GOODS, Mr. Henry has gone east to lay in a heavy stock. my10-2w

LOOK OUT FOR LOW PRICES.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

apr19,1864-tf.

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Wool on Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and pay.

☞ New Goods received daily.

May10 1865. SIMON COHN.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Peter Curfman, dec'd. Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Curfman, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.

JAMES CURFMAN,
SOLOMON CURFMAN,
Administrators.

May 10, 1865-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Thomas Ewing, dec'd.] Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of West township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN FOSTER, Administrator.

may3-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Mahlon Spanogle, dec'd.] Letters of administration upon the estate of Mahlon Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

WM. B. ADDLEMAN, Administrator.

ap19,1865-6t*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Margaretta Swoope, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Margaretta Swoope, late of Porter tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS KNODE, Alexandria.
ABRAHAM HARNISH, Waterstreet.
Executors.

April 5, '65. 6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. [Estate of Dennis Rine, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Dennis Rine late of Franklin tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

JAMES OLIVER, Executor.

April 5, '65. 6t.

THE REBELLION

AND

HIGH PRICES PLAYED OUT.

GEORGE SHAEFFER,

Nearly opposite the Globe office, respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, for Men, Women & Children

The stock has been selected with care, as to style and quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times. The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock.

☞ New work and repairing done to order.

Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-2m.

GOOD NEWS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send

GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,

and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the makers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa.

April 5, '65.

COACH SHOP,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Neat, where he is prepared to do all kind of

LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK

in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

☞ NEW WORK will be made to order, at prices to suit the times

DAVID MINGLE.

Huntingdon, March 23, 1865-3m*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.

CASH CAPITAL $1,716,171,71.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.

CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.

Feb. 21, '65-6m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

1865. 1865.

THE "VICTOR"

CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND BOOK," *FREE.*

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.

Prince & Co's New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!

New style MELODEONS, with improvements.

Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Send for Circulars, &c. FREE.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ap12, 1865-3m

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail for sale LLOYD'S BOOK STORE.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL,

Stock Broker,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, LOANS, Etc.,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Office—311 Market street, Philad'a.

ap19-2m*

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

March 9, '65.-3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

mh20.1865-2m*

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,

and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.

mch22-3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

POUDRETTE!

[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]

A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags, —delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

February 14, 1865—1mos.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE.

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.

March 9, '65-2m.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

POULTON'S BILLIARD SALOON,

HARRISBURG.

The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best regulated in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Brant's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players. His room is the largest and best lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.

He gives the business his direct superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better satisfaction at his saloon than at any other in the city.

No liquor sold on the premises—every man to his own business.

March 15, 1865.

HASHEESH CANDY.

The Great Oriental Nervine Compound.

TRUE SECRET OF YOUTH AND BEAUTY!

It is a remedy that ought to be in every House on account of its harmlessness and potency; and above all, because of its exceeding cheapness. It is the cheapest remedy in the world. Colds readily yield to it. In the shortest space of a single night the severest cold has passed away, and the Hasheesh, acting as a stimulant on the sufferer, enables him to rise in the morning fresh and renovated. Its effects are wonderful. It quickly annihilates Pain and Suffering, and alleviates human misery.

We here present a few of the diseases that we warrant it to cure if perservered in, other remedies seldom being required:

It is a sure cure for Fever and Ague.
Sure cure for General Debility and Wasting Away.
Sure cure for all Nervous and Bilious Affections.

☞ It is sure to preserve the Complexion and Skin, and imparts the bloom of perfect Health and Vigor to those who use it.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Postage on $1 box 12 cents.

Imported only by the Gunjah Wallah Company, Ohio 36 Beekman street, New York.

For sale by John Reed, Druggist, Huntingdon, Sole Agent.

ap19-71*

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.

True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE.'
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)

Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.

Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior" made.

I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one it you please.

But with the Coffee-man I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.

Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"

Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.

The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.

Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best,
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."

A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.

My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,

GEORGE L. BROWNING,

No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that brings just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

March 1, 1865-3m

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 15, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Mill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

1865. 1865.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 12, '65.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices. A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

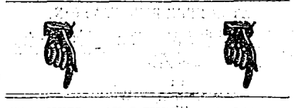
New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

CHEAP PUMPS.
JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3 '64.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

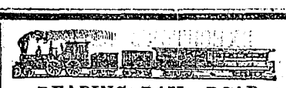
WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.



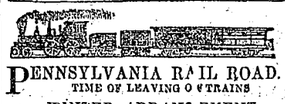
READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.
The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.
Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.
Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.
Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M. 3 38 and 6 05 P. M.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 20 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
Nov. 23 1864. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PAC. & ERIE EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. HALTIMORE MAIL.	WESTWARD. MAIL TRAIN.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD MAIL.	EASTWARD PAC. & ERIE EXPRESS.	EASTWARD HARR'G ACCOMODATION.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 49
5 23	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	SpruceCreek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 08	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.
The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.
The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.
The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. P. M.
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 58
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 38
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 06	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 59
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 25	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40		LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 5 50	LE 9 50	Saxton,	AR 10 40	AR 5 00
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 34	10 34	Piper's Run,	10 02	4 15
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56
7 05	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 29	3 44
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 00
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15; $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.
Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.
Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb3, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Nov. 23, 1864

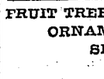
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.



J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

W. P. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.
We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
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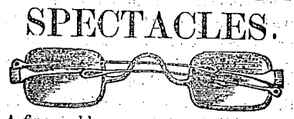

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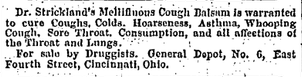

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